

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the procedures used in conducting the research. It covers research approach, population and sample, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

Gay and Airasian (2003) defined Quantitative research as the collection of numerical data in order to explain, predict, and/or control phenomena of interest, and Qualitative research as the collection of extensive data on many variables over an extended period of time, in a naturalistic setting, in order to gain insights not possible using other types of research.

The writer used qualitative method to collect and analyze the data. As stated by Ary (2002), "Qualitative method is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group of some phenomenon in its natural setting".

In this research, the data was in numerical form, but the research did not mean to apply quantitative method. Numerical data just reflected the students' score after being tested. In this study, the mean score described the students' ability in translating English descriptive text into Indonesia.

The writer used a descriptive research design in this study. Gay and Airasian (2003) have stated that descriptive research is designed to obtain information about the references, attitudes, practices, concerns, or interests of some group of people. The descriptive research design involves collecting the data

to answer questions about the current status of issues or topics. The topic of this study was the students' translation ability in translating a descriptive English text into Indonesia. The writer used descriptive research design because the writer is not using a formula and number to evaluate the result, but use the criteria of assessment from Machali's book.

3.2 Population and Sample

According to Vockell and Asher (1995), the term of population refers to entire group from which the sample is drawn. The population of this study were the 2011-2012 academic year students who already took translation II. The total population number of the translation class students was 68 students.

A sample is a small proportion of a population selected for observation and analysis. By observing the characteristic of the sample, one can make certain inferences about the characteristic of the population from which it is drawn (Best, 1997). The student were chosen base on simple random sampling technique. According to Best (1997), simple random sampling is that the individual observation or individual are chosen in such a way that each has an equal chance of being selected and that each choice is independent of any other choice. The minimum number of the sample in descriptive research is 10% from the population (Gay and Airasian, 2003). In this study, the researcher took 15% or 10 students from the alumni of translation class.

3.3 Research Instrument

The writer used a test for the instrument. Test is the sequence of questions or practice and another device that is used to measure the skill, knowledge intelligence, ability or talent that has been had by an individual or a group (Arikunto, 2002). In this study, the test was used to measure the ability of translation students in translating a descriptive English text into Indonesian.

Thus, the test was translation test in a written form, a descriptive English text. The test (a descriptive English text) was adopted from a web, which the address is <http://www.caramudahbelajarbahasainggris.net/>.

Before the writer gave the text to the student, the writer tests the readability of the text with Flesch-Kincaid's grade level formula in Microsoft word and consults the text with the advisor. Therefore, the validity of the test can be guaranteed.

3.4 Data Collection

The data were collected by doing a test to the translation students. The test was a translation test in a written form, a descriptive English text. The test was carried out individually by sent the text to them by email. The writer also gave an instruction related to the test along with the email. Then, the writer asked the students to translate the descriptive English text into Indonesian. The student is restricted to use Google translate but are allowed to use a dictionary. Finally, the writer collected the result of their translations as the data.

3.5 Data Analysis

After the data had been completely collected, the writer analyzed the data through the following steps:

1. The writer scored the translation test to know the translation students' ability based on Machali's criteria of assessment (2009) as follows:

Category	Score	Indicators
Closely Perfect Translation	86-90 (A)	The conveying message or content is natural; it is almost unlike a translation result; there is no mistake in spelling; there is no mistake in grammar; there is no mistake in using terminology.
Very Well Translation	76-85 (B)	There is no meaning distortion; there is no rigid literal translation; and there is no mistake in using terminology.
Good Translation	61-75 (C)	There is no meaning distortion; there is rigid literal translation, but relatively not more than 15% of the whole text; it is not felt like a translation result. The mistakes of grammar and idiom are relatively not more than 15% of the whole text; there is one or two of using

		terminology that is unusual; there is one two mistake in spelling.
Moderate Translation	46-60 (D)	It is read like a translation result; there are some rigid literal translations, but it is relatively not more than 25% of the whole text; there are some mistakes of idiom or grammar but no more than 25% of the whole text; there is one or two of using terminology that is unusual or not clear.
Poor Translation	20-45 (E)	It is read like a translation result; there are too many rigid literal translations (relatively more than 25%); the meaning distortion and the mistakes are more than 25% of the whole text.

2. The writer drew conclusions.